

MIN

MIMICKRY. *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.
By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a flyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *minus* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Dist.*

MINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINACITY. *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY. *adj.* [from *minor*, Latin.] Threatening.
The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mince*; *mince*, French, small.]
1. To cut into very small parts.
She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*
With a good chopping-knife mince the two capons as small as ordinary minced meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them mince and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons.*
Revive the wits;
But murder first, and mince them all to bits. *Dunciad.*
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.
I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Think it a bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounced thy throat shall cut,
And mince it. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks
Prefaces frow; that minces virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth mince this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
These gifts,
Saving your mincing, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you mince it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Shen; now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
If, to mince his meanings, I had either omitted some part
Of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression,
I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*
These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general
deluge, were forced to mince the matter, and make only a
partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

TO MINCE. *v. n.*
1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.
By her side did sit the bold Saniloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*
I'll turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
A harlot form soft sliding by,
With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*
2. To speak small and imperfectly.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished
from each other, as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

MINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.
Justice requireth nothing mincingly, but all with pressed,
and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker, b. i.*

MIND. *n. f.* [from *mens*, Saxon.]
1. The intelligent power.
I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
This word being often used for the soul giving life, is at-
tributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of
a distracted mind, instead of a broken understanding: which
word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or
that mind: and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues;
as, he is of an honest mind, or a man of a just mind: some-
times for affection; as, I do this for my mind's sake: some-
times for the knowledge of principles, which we have with-
out discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences:
but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the
understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure,
simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or

MIN

more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it
doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing
any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt
to be delivered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.
Our question is, whether all be fin which is done without
direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did
at any time amiss, by following their own minds without al-
king counsel of God. *Hooker, b. ii.*
We will consider of your suit.
And come some other time to know our mind. *Shakespeare.*
Being so hard to me that brought your mind,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her mind. *Shakespeare.*
I will have nothing else but only this;
And now methinks I have a mind to it. *Shakespeare.*
Be of the same mind one towards another. *Rom. xii. 16.*
Hast thou a wife after thy mind? forsake her not. *Ecclus.*
They had a mind to French Britain; but they have let fall
their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Sudden mind arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such
a distance that he had no mind to be engaged. *Clarendon.*
He had a great mind to do it. *Clarendon.*
All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant
to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of
fins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a mind to in-
fringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state,
what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

3. Thoughts; sentiments.
Th' ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his mind exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion.
The earth was not of my mind,
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakespeare.*
These men are of the mind, that they have clearer ideas
of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has
existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coex-
isted with infinite space. *Lact.*
The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a mind. *Graville.*

5. Memory; remembrance.
The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put
him in mind of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to mind his covenant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
These, and more than I to mind can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path diffus'd was out of mind. *Dryden.*
They will put him in mind of his own waking thoughts,
ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his
fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
A wholesome law time out of mind;
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swiss's Misch.*

TO MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark; to attend.
His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,
Forgetful of his own that minds another's cares. *Fa. Q.*
Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*
If, in the raving of a frantick mule,
And minding more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Reverend.*
Cease to request me; let us mind our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*
He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and
inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to attend to those pro-
spects, and mind the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.
Let me be punished, that have minded you
Of what you should forget. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
I desire to mind those persons of what Saint Austin hath
said. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This minds me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory. *C. E. H. H.*
I shall only mind him, that the contrary supposition, if it
could be proved, is of little use. *Lact.*

TO MIND. *v. a.* To incline; to be disposed.
When one of them mindeth to go into rebellion, he will
convey away all his lordships to scoundrels in trust. *Spenser.*

MINDFUL. *adj.* [from *mind*.] Disposed; inclined; affected.
We come to know
How you stand minded in the weighty difference
Between the king and you. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike,
And be so minded still. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
If men were minded to live virtuously, to believe a God
would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for
its advancement. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Pyrrhus is nobly minded; and I faint
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

MINDFUL. *adj.* [from *mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory.
I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I
promise you to be mindful of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MINDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.

MINDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

MINDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]
1. Inattentive; regardless.
Curled Athens, mindless of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakespeare.*
As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.
Pronounce thee a gross low, a mindless slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
God first made angels bodiless, pure, minds;
Then other things, which mindless bodies be:
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [from *mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected
in his mind.
He had been so mind-stricken by the beauty of virtue in that
noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed
himself his servant. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MINE. *n. f.* [from *min*, Saxon; *min*, German; *men*, French; *mens*, Latin.] It was anciently the practice
to use my before a consonant and mine before a vowel, which
euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used
when the substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat; this cat is
mine.* Belonging to me.
The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
When a wife man gives thee better counsel, give me mine
again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakespeare.*
A friend of mine is come to me, and I have nothing to
set before him. *Luke xi. 6.*
That palm is mine. *Dryden.*
MINE. *n. f.* [from *min*, French; *min*, Saxon; *min*, German; *men*, French; *mens*, Latin.] It was anciently the practice
to use my before a consonant and mine before a vowel, which
euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used
when the substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat; this cat is
mine.* Belonging to me.

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or mi-
nerals.
Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*
A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or mine-
pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*
A mine-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not
what to make of. *Boyle.*
The heedless mine-man aims only at the obtaining a quan-
tity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*
2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for
want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be
lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is
over it may be blown up and destroyed.
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken
down, and fill up the mines that you have digg'd. *Whitgift.*
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale and mine,
Assaulting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TO MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows;
to form any hollow underground.
The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The mining conies throud in rocky cells. *Watton.*
Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists, from
its surface down to the greatest depth we ever dig or mine.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.

TO MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by
slow degrees, or secret means.
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

MIN

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the
mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*
The slow fever mines the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

MINER. *n. f.* [from *mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]
1. One that digs for metals.
By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,
And miners crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines.
As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the miner
busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

MINERAL. *n. f.* [from *minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug
out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are
not metals.
She did confess, she had
For you a mortal mineral; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The minerals of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and
tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and
sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MINERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may
conjecture at the metallick or mineral ingredients of any mass
found there. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MINERALIST. *adj.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed
in minerals.
A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which
he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or
a mineralist. *Boyle.*
The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpen-
dicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the mineralist's
phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and
λογος.] One who discourses on minerals.
Many authors deny it, and the exactest mineralogists have
rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

MINERALOGY. *n. f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine
of minerals.

MINIVER. *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. *Anst.*

TO MINGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to
unite with something so as to make one mass.
Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men
of strength to mingle strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*
Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And mingle your united tears with mine! *Watts.*
The best of us appear contented with a mingled, imperfect
virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,
we are ready to mingle with ourselves, and cannot bear to
have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logic.*
He woos the bird of Jove
To mingle woes with his. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*

TO MINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.
Ourself will mingle with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their
mingling with the Gentiles. *2 Mac. xiv. 13.*
Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not mingled in the mischief. *Rowe.*
She, when the saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and mingled with the rest. *Addison.*

MINGLED. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused
mass.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comi-
cal parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are
of an unnatural mingle. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MINGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MINIATURE. *n. f.* [from *miniature*, French.]
1. Representation in a small compass; representation less than
the reality.
The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the
picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles
set forth the miniature of them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive
race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole spec-
ies in miniature: in order to keep our posterity from dwin-
dling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison's Guard.*
The hidden ways
Of nature wouldst thou know? how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow feeds describ'd. *Philips.*
2. Gay

MIN

MINICKRY. *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.
By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a flyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *minus* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Dist.*

MINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINACITY. *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY. *adj.* [from *minor*, Latin.] Threatening.
The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mince*; *mince*, French, small.]
1. To cut into very small parts.
She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*
With a good chopping-knife mince the two capons as small as ordinary minced meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them mince and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons.*
Revive the wits;
But murder first, and mince them all to bits. *Dunciad.*
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.
I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Think it a bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounced thy throat shall cut,
And mince it. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks
Prefaces frow; that minces virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth mince this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
These gifts,
Saving your mincing, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you mince it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Shen; now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
If, to mince his meanings, I had either omitted some part
Of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression,
I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*
These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general
deluge, were forced to mince the matter, and make only a
partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

TO MINCE. *v. n.*
1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.
By her side did sit the bold Saniloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*
I'll turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
A harlot form soft sliding by,
With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*
2. To speak small and imperfectly.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished
from each other, as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

MINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.
Justice requireth nothing mincingly, but all with pressed,
and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker, b. i.*

MIND. *n. f.* [from *mens*, Saxon.]
1. The intelligent power.
I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
This word being often used for the soul giving life, is at-
tributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of
a distracted mind, instead of a broken understanding: which
word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or
that mind: and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues;
as, he is of an honest mind, or a man of a just mind: some-
times for affection; as, I do this for my mind's sake: some-
times for the knowledge of principles, which we have with-
out discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences:
but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the
understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure,
simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or